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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Poland

SUBJECT City Plan of Lodz/Projected City Plan of Lodz
for 1970

PLACE ACQUIRED
(BY SOURCE)

DATE ACQUIRED
(BY SOURCE)

DATE (OF INFO.)

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DAS NO.

OCI NO.

DATE DISTR. / 8 Oct 1954

NO. OF PAGES 35

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPP. TO
REPORT NO.

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Background

1. "The city of Lodz, capital of Lodz county, also has the status of a county because it is the second largest town in Poland. Before World War II, its number of inhabitants was around 672,000; according to official Warsaw data the present number [1954] of the population is already over 700,000. The future population increase, however, is projected on a relatively small scale when compared with other Polish towns. Thus, it is estimated that in 1970 the number of Lodz inhabitants will not be higher than 800,000 which is only around 12% increase over a period of 15 years while within the same period of time, Warsaw will double its population figure, and Krakow will increase it by more than 50%.

Growth and Expansion

2. "Lodz is a city that was created and also grew up within a very short time. In 1820, it was still a small settlement with only 800 inhabitants. Some years later as a result of the establishment of the first textile factories and workshops in Lodz, the settlement changed its status to that of a small town and from then on grew up quickly comparable to American expansion. This American-like speed in expansion and growth is not only evident in the population figures and number of plants, factories, and workshops, but also it is evident from the type of town layout which differs completely from that customary to nearly all towns of Central Europe. Seen from the air, the Lodz city looks like an American city. Its street-net is very regular. The streets run straight from south to north and from east to west forming regular squares with Piotrkowska Street (over four kilometers long) representing a kind of spine. On both ends, north and south, (Piotrkowska Street follows almost exactly the parallels of latitude) the streets are shaped into a kind

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of feather-tuft connecting the city of Lodz with neighboring towns.

Railroad Communication

3. "The whole area of the city (nearly 212 square-kilometers according to 1949 data) is encircled by two railway lines. From both lines, branch-offs lead almost to the very center of the city, to the two railway stations: Lodz Fabryczna in the east and Lodz Kaliska in the west, and to the larger industrial plants.

Administration and Trade Center Location

4. "The Lodz administration and trade center is concentrated around Piotrkowska Street in the rectangle formed by the following streets:

from the north: Ogrodowa and Polnocna Streets
 from the east: Kilinskiego Street
 from the south: Stalina Street (formerly: Glowna Street)
 from the west: Gdanska Street.

As Lodz was primarily developed as an industrial city, the definition of administration and trade center cannot be taken too literally. Even in downtown Lodz, one can still find a good number of even larger industrial plants, especially along Wolczanska or Sienkiewicza Streets.

World War II Damages

5. "During World War II, Lodz was only very slightly damaged. The city, together with the so-called Wartheland area, was incorporated into the German Reich in 1939. Later it was considered by the German occupation authorities as a proper German town (then under the name Litzmannstadt, so named after General Litzmann who in the beginning of World War I smashed the Soviet Army in this area). Before World War II, Lodz had a large Jewish population, but in the early part of World War II, the Jews were locked up in the ghetto and later liquidated in the concentration camps. A high percentage of Polish people was resettled in Central Polish territories or taken for compulsory labor to Germany. In Lodz new German settlers were colonized (mainly repatriates) from towns in Transylvania or the Banat. Specialists in industry were brought here from Germany.

Results of German Occupation

6. "The German occupation authorities consolidated numerous small and medium sized factories and workshops (specially of Jewish ownership). Also the character of several factories was changed when, for example, several textile plants were switched to the production of armament, such as the textile plant of the French Rousseau concern which was placed under the Junkers armament industry. The importance that Lodz had gained from the German war production saved it from destruction through the German occupation authorities. The Soviet 'Blitz' offensive also was another reason that the town evaded great destruction.

Post-World War II Changes

7. "After World War II, since Lodz was the largest town situated in the center of the country and since it was relatively close to the destroyed traditional capital of Warsaw, it was made the provisional seat for the central boards of the Communist political and administrative authorities. This fact once more saved Lodz from being dismantled, this time by the Soviet Army. Irrespective of a few burned out plants, Lodz resumed its production in the first half of 1945 not only in the textile field but also in the electrical and metallurgical branches that had retained in their possession from war times abundant stocks of raw materials.
8. "By playing the role of provisional capital, Lodz in the first post-World War II period was also the cultural center of the country. Lacking a university before World War II, Lodz became a university town 'by proxy' of Warsaw. The majority of these universities remained thereafter in Lodz so that there are in the town at present 10 different universities and academies with around 15,000 students. In 1945-1946 the center of press and propaganda also grew up in Lodz, but it was

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later completely transferred to Warsaw along with the various ministries and political organizations.

Textile Production

9. "Thriving as the 'Polish Manchester', Lodz was the main center of the textile industry in pre-World War II Poland. Together with the suburban area (Zgierz, Pabianice, Turek, etc.) over 55% of the entire Polish textile production was concentrated in Lodz. This position was also retained by Lodz after World War II even though besides the traditional Polish textile centers in Bielsko-Biala, Bialystok and Sosnowiec-Czestochowa, Poland's textile industry gained a new center in Lower Silesia: Cotton: Walbrzych (German: Waldenburg), Nowa Ruda (German: Neurode) and Bielawa (German: Langenbielau); Wool: Zielona Gora (German: Gruenberg), Zagan (German: Sagan), and Krosno (German: Crossen a.d. O. /sic/; Flax: in the southern Sudeten.

10. "Warsaw statistics of 1948 made the following distribution of the approximately 300,000 workers engaged in textile production:
 - in the Lodz area: approximately 175,000
 - in the area of Lower Silesia: Approximately 60,000
 - in the Bielsko-Biala area: approximately 30,000

11. "The traditional wool center in Bialystok which was nearly completely destroyed during World War II has not yet been rebuilt. The number of workers there has been largely decreased leaving only some hundreds under employment in branch /sic/. The figures of employed workers in the textile industry published in 1950-51 show an increase from 300,000 to 360,000. As the investments in the textile branch were realized chiefly after these years, it can be well assumed that also within this increase Lodz retained its leading position. This position might, however, be shaken to some extent along with the new investments that are presently under realization. It can be observed that the majority of new investments lie outside of the city of Lodz in its suburban area. In Lodz itself only a few enterprises were enlarged such as a new weaving mill added to the Marchlewskiego plant, a new spinning mill joined to the Armii Ludowej plant, and the rebuilding of the Kasprzaka plant which was destroyed during World War II. Simultaneously, the following main investments have already been completed or are under way respectively:
 - in Piotrkow: the cotton combine
 - in Bielawa (German: Langenbielau): a spinning mill for artificial fiber
 - in Zambrow, Fasty and Walily (all in the Bialystok county): a large combined cotton concern
 - in Andrychow: a large cotton spinning mill
 - in Swierkow near Gorzow (German: Landsberg/Warthe): a weaving mill for artificial fiber
 - in Czestochowa: reconstruction of the wool plant Stradom, destroyed during World War II
 - in Kalisz: brushware factory
 - in Szczytno (German: Ortelsberg): flax spinning and weaving mill.

12. "Apart from the aforementioned plants that are either already set into operation or in their advanced phase of construction, there are plans to build further textile factories in Ilawa (German: Eulau, Lower Silesia) in Koscierzyna (in Pommerania) and in Lomza (in Bialystok county). All these plans show the tendency to deconcentrate the Lodz textile industry. As a consequence the production costs will be increased as the traditional centers in Lodz or other regions were equipped with auxiliary industrial and technical installations. In all of these centers, the main factories for textile machinery, spare parts and tools are concentrated. Also, a number of repair and overhauling workshops are established in these places. Although on the other hand, the new enterprises will be equipped with modern installations, it must be mentioned that this will not be of too much avail. The Lodz textile industry twice underwent what can be called modernization processes, once during the German occupation which left only the better equipped enterprises in operation, and the second time during the nationalization drive in the plants carried out by the Polish Communist regime. As a result the equipment of the Lodz textile industry can be generally considered as quite modern.

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13. "The expansion and modernization of the textile industry can be hardly observed on the domestic market for textile goods. Although since the middle of 1953 the situation has somewhat improved, there are still shortages of various materials. [redacted] a high percentage of her production is going to the USSR. The USSR, as the main present supplier of raw material especially cotton, is re-exporting this cotton after fabrication. [redacted] between Poland and the USSR, there is an agreement existing on the refined turnover of textile raw materials and merchandise. [redacted] the quality of Soviet cotton is quite good but still some imports of first-class quality cotton are coming from Egypt, Brazil, India and Pakistan. Wool which is covered by domestic production only up to around 10% of the requirements of the Polish wool industry is imported in the first place from Australia and other British Dominions just as before World War II. From the pre-World War II supplier list, Argentina has nearly fully disappeared now.
14. "Large amounts of money are invested from state sources in the expansion of the flax and hemp plantation. The state is going to organize a domestic raw material base. Before World War II, hemp and flax were cultivated in around 70% of the eastern Polish territories that were incorporated in 1945 into the USSR. In fact, Poland was nearly completely deprived of its hemp and flax resources. In the last few years, new plantations of hemp and flax have been installed, mainly in the western territories and in East Prussia. Also the flax and hemp cleaning industry was established on the same terrains (35 smaller-sized enterprises). In Lodz this branch of the textile trade is almost non-existent.
15. "In order to enrich the resources of the domestic raw material, new artificial fiber plants are under construction. Besides the already existing artificial silk plant in Tomaszow Maz, there are now in operation:
- a. The large artificial fiber plant in Gorzow (German: Landsberg/Warthe) which had been completely destroyed and later dismantled in and after World War II; its main product is artificial fiber traded under the name 'Polan'.
 - b. The artificial fiber plant in Jelenis Gora (German: Hirschberg).
 - c. The artificial fiber plant in the Szczecin suburb, Zydowce (German: Sydowsaue).
 - d. Wipolan, the artificial fiber plant in Lodz expanded during World War II.
16. "According to plans the production of artificial fiber and silk will cover in 1955 the domestic needs leaving a margin for export. (In 1955 the production of artificial silk will reach 16,500 tons and artificial fiber 56,800 tons. In order to make a comparison of figures with the pre-World War II status possible, it should be recalled that the requirements in textile raw materials amounted to 120,000 tons.)
17. "Many textile factories are independent from the central source of power and water supply. Several of the plants, particularly the larger enterprises, are equipped with their own small power plants and with their own water-pumping stations and installations. In case the general water and power supply is cut off the factories can continue by virtue of their own supply.
18. "While putting a halt to the expansion of the textile industry in Lodz, the Communist authorities have put into operation and expanded another industry second in importance in the city: the electro-technical industry. The seven large enterprises in this industry produce a great variety of electrical equipment and appliances for power plants and thermo-technical as well as telephone and telegraph installations. Along with Upper and Lower Silesia and Warsaw, Lodz is now the other main supply center of electrical products.

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19. "Also expanded but on a more limited scale is the metallurgical industry. In 1954 a new large boiler plant was added to the textile machinery plants and general metallurgical factories already existing before World War II.
20. "All industrial investments in Lodz have to be carried out on a much lower scale than is the case in many other areas such as Warsaw, Krakow (Nowa Huta steel mill) or in the Silesian and Czesochowski region. This is also the reason why the increase of the Lodz inhabitants will be relatively more limited. Nevertheless, for a long time to come, Lodz will retain its position as the second largest city in Poland.

New Military Installations

21. "From the military point of view Lodz has also changed its character. Before World War II it was only a garrison town (infantry units, mounted infantry units and an armored unit). Now the city has become also a training center. After World War II the center for military medical training was transferred to Lodz from Warsaw. In addition, a new school for political schooling of officers has been installed. According to information from refugees, the Lodz garrison in comparison to pre-World War II times is rather small. Unanimously it has been stated by my informants that in Lodz and in its suburban area only the units of the 8th Infantry Division are stationed there (allegedly this division is motorized). The refugees knew no details on the armored units in Lodz.
22. "The airfield in Lublinek, southwest of the city, has been occupied since 1951 by military authorities, but it is still used by the state-run civilian airline.

Reconstruction of Lodz

23. "As in other Polish towns, it is planned, and already partly realized, to reconstruct and modernize the city along the following lines:
- a. Parallel with the traditional main communication artery, Piotrkowska Street, two other arteries have now been established. One of them west of Piotrkowska Street is called 'OS P-P' (north-south axis) and runs along Kosciuszki Avenue (which was widened on its entire length), Zachodnia Street, Stodolniana Street, and Zgierska Street. The second auxiliary artery, east of Piotrkowska Street, is now traced through Kilinskiego Street (which will be widened) and Franciszkowska Street. According to further projects, a tunnel will be constructed under the middle fragment of the 'OS P-P' for non-stop quick tramway traffic.
 - b. The Baluty borough, destroyed and burned out during World War II, will be rebuilt as a modern residential district with a large square at the entrance to this district. By the construction of this square, the communication system in the northern part of the city is going to be modernized. From here network of streets will extend out into the suburban area enabling through traffic.
 - c. On the outlet of Warszawska Street in the northeastern part of the city, the construction of the autobahn toward Warsaw has been started. The segment as far as Rogo ~~zic~~ has already been completed.
 - d. In order to speed up the railway communication between Lodz and Warsaw as well as Silesia, the Lodz-Koluszki railway line has already been electrified. Koluszki is the junction point for the main Polish Warsaw-Silesia electrical line. The electric trains that were put into operation in May 1954 end at the Lodz-Fabryczna railway station. Under further plans for the reconstruction of the railway communication system, there are plans for making the Lodz-Kaliska railway station the central city station. The Kaliska railway station will then be reserved only for express passenger traffic. A new northern railway station will be built in the borough of Baluty.

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e. In the field of utilities, the largest investment is the water-conduit Lodz-Pilawa River (the investment will be finished by the end of 1954). It will be sufficient to cover the whole consumption-needs for drinking water. The industry, however, will continue to be supplied with water from the deep wells. Parallel with the construction of the water pipeline system, the canalization is being rebuilt. Pre-World War II Lodz had hardly any canalization. Up to the beginning of 1954, 56 kilometers of water pipelines and approximately 87 kilometers of canalization line had been installed within the city borders.

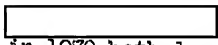
f. The administration and trade center will be left in its present district. The main investment in this territory is the construction, already started, of the 15-story 'skyscraper' on the corner of Sienkiewicza and Narutowicza Streets. This building will be the seat of the Central Textile Board. Under further plans, Stalina Street will be transformed into a representative artery of the city. On the western outlet of the street, a large square, Plac Centralny, will be built between Mickiewicza, Piotrkowska and Kosciuszki Streets. On this square a second skyscraper even higher than the textile center will be constructed. Eastward, Stalina Street will cross Zwyciestwa Place (formerly: Wodny Rynek). This square is a main parade place and open air mass-meeting square (already a number of communist manifestations have been organized on this square which is still under construction).

g. The university town will be constructed in the eastern fragment of Narutowicza Street in the vicinity of Staszica Park. Some universities are already established in this area in provisional seats.

h. The new centrally located residential area is now under construction on the 330 hectares of the Baluty and Stare Miasto boroughs. From this area around 100 hectares are projected for squares, parks and wide streets. Other residential settlements are now under construction in the city peripheries such as the Marchlewski settlement in the Stoki suburb, in Chojny, Ruda and the eastern part of the Widzew boroughs. Altogether it is planned to construct between 1950 and 1970 around 300,000 new living quarters. This number seems, however, exaggerated as during the last four years of the plan realization only 15,000 to 20,000 such units have been constructed.

Legend

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24.  a map of Lodz together with a plan for Lodz as it is supposed to look in 1970 both drawn to a scale of 1: 16,500 showing utilities, location of Administrative centers, press, cultural and scientific institutions and high schools, theaters and movie theaters, trade, banking, hotels and restaurants, military installations, Central Boards of Industry, and industrial plants. The following legend applies:

No.	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
	<u>Utilities</u>		
1	Lodz-Kaliska Railway Station	D-16	Located in the western outskirts of the city. It is presently under enlargement. Access to the platforms is now through tunnels. Some new tracks were also added to expand this long distance station. The majority of trains are routed through this station.
2	Lodz-Fabryczna Railway Station	H-15	Also a main railway station, close to the center of the city on its pre-World War II location. In accordance with recent plans, this station will be partly electrified for the trains between Lodz and Warsaw, Silesia and Lodz. This project is nearing completion and Lodz is already connected with Koluszki by an electrical line. The power for the Warsaw-Lodz electric train connection is

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No	Object	Location on plan	Remarks
2	/continued from preceding page/		supplied by the Pruszkow power plant. The latter was enlarged after World War II as it is supplying electrical energy to the Warsaw suburban electric communication system and partly also to the Warsaw city streetcar net.
3	Lodz-Karolew Railway Station	E-17,18	In the western part of the city. Station of local importance only.
4	Lodz-Chojny Railway Station	J-21	In the southern outskirts of the town. The station itself is located on the southern railway by-pass around the city.
5	Freight Yard	E-17,18	Near the Karolew Railway Station.
5A	Freight Yard	J,K-15	Located east of the Lodz-Fabryczna Railway Station.
6	Railway Workshops	N-16	In the Widzew Borough. The bulk of the installations is beyond the reach of the plan.
7	PKS Station	H-15	Passenger station for long distance state operated autobus system, in the buildings of the Lodz-Fabryczna railway station. Lodz is connected with large cities by autobus lines such as Warsaw, Bielsko, Katowice (now Stalinogrod in Silesia), Kielce and Przemysl on the eastern (present) frontier between Poland and the USSR.
7A	PKS Brzeziny Station	H-12,13	Suburban autobus line station on Wojska Polskiego Street.
8	PKS Freight Station and Workshops	F-17,18	The PKS enterprise covers the whole block between Swierczewskiego, Worcela, Wolczanska, and Gdanska Streets. The hangars are located on the side of Swierczewskiego Street while the administrative building and access is from 17-19 Worcela Street. The entire station was constructed in 1952.
9	Streetcar Hangars	H-15	On Tramwajowa Street, on its pre-World War II location. Twenty-two streetcar lines are now in operation in the town. In contrast to pre-World War II times some modifications in Lodz's streetcar net were undertaken. The Piotrowska Street /line/ (the city's main street) was discharged from some lines which were then directed through parallel-running communication arteries in the town, i.e. Kosciuszki Avenue and Zachodnia Street (so-called 'Trasa P-P' which is the south-north artery). A list of various lines is attached to this report.
10	Streetcar hangars	H-19	The auxiliary hangars in the Chojny Borough.
11	Suburban Streetcar Station	G-13	It was constructed in 1952 in the completely rebuilt part of the Baluty borough. The station is located close to Polnocna Street.

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
12	Power plant	G,H-15	In the block between Targowa, Przejazd and Kilinskiego Streets, in the vicinity of the Lodz-Fabryczna Station. This power plant was enlarged after World War II mostly in 1949 and 1950. A new boiler for coal gravel was added, and one turbine of 20,000 kw capacity was repaired. In addition, some special cooling facilities were installed. The present capacity of the power plant is 75,000 kw. The plant is hooked into the high-tension lines that cross Poland between Silesia and Warsaw.
13	Power plant management	H-15	On 13 Targowa Street. In this building the Elektrobudowa enterprise management also has its offices. The enterprise is responsible for the construction and maintenance of power plants in the Lodz area.
14	Lodz county Electrical Enterprise Board	G-15	On 58 Piotrkowska Street. This Board controls the exploitation of the various power plants in the Lodz area.
15	Gas works	H-15,16	On 18 Targowa Street. In 1949 the gas works were enlarged by installing a new huge gas container. Altogether it consists of three large and three smaller containers. Also three new generators and some filtration equipment were added to the installations of the gas works.
16	Slaughterhouse	E-17,18	Close to the Karolew railway station.
17	Market halls	G-19	on 317 Piotrkowska Street. Newly constructed in the vicinity of Niepodleglosci Place. In addition to this main market hall operated by the municipal retail trade system, there are some smaller similar places dispersed all over the town.
18	Open market	H-16	On Nawrot Street. Newly established. Before World War II this market place was operated in the vicinity of the so-called Wodny Rynek which has been transformed now into a political meeting place and was renamed Zwycietwa Place (Victory Place). All mass open air Communist Party manifestations are now organized on this place which, according to plan, will be further extended.
19	Super market halls	G-13	On Barlickiego Place (formerly: Koscielny Place) in the reconstructed Baluty Borough.
20	Water filtration and water works		In the eastern Stoki suburb beyond the reach of the plan. This whole municipal enterprise is now under complete reconstruction. Lodz was always insufficiently supplied with water and lacked waterpipes in parts of the town (there were still many wells in the city) thus it will receive in the six-years' Economic Plan a capital investment: the Lodz-Pilica River water conduit. These pipelines with a length of

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
20	/continued from preceding page/		around 60 kilometers start in Blekitne Zrodla near Tomaszow Mazowiecki and run straight through Jozefow, Rokicina, Justynow to Stoki where new pumping installations, collectors and a water tower are located. It is planned to complete the entire water-pipeline net by the end of 1954 or the beginning of 1955. Parallel therewith a water-conduit in the northern and eastern parts of the city are under construction. It is said that after accomplishment of the whole project, there will be enough water supply for individual consumer needs while the factories will continue to receive their supplies from the old artesian wells. It is worthwhile mentioning that Lodz itself is built on an area traversed by quite a number of small river branches such as the Ner, Lodka, Balutka, Olechowka-Karolewka, Jasien. The water from these river branches (now nearly completely directed to the underground canals) is not for consumption. This water is completely ruined by the waste waters of the textile industry that reach these channels. Along with the construction of the new fresh water supply system, the canalization of the city is also now under modernization and enlargement based on this underground stream canal system.
21	Municipal Indoor bathing installation	H-16	On the corner of Stalina and Kilinskiego Streets.
22	Main fire brigade	G-16	On 68 Sienkiewicza Street.
23	Main post office	G-15	On 38 Przejazd Street in its pre-World War II location.
24	Telephone and telegraph office	F-15	In its pre-World War II location on 12 Kosciuszki Avenue.
25	Main gasoline station	F-14	On Ogrodowa Street, opposite the county administration office.
26			
27			
28			
29			
30	Hospital for Treatment of Diseases	H-15,16	On Tramwajowa Street.
31	General Hospital	F-16	On Zeromskiego Street. Part of this hospital is now occupied for military purposes.
32	Hospital for Surgery	G-17	Before World War II SW Rodziny (Holy Family) Hospital on Wigury Street.
33	Ambulatorium /dispensary/	F-18	On the corner of Wolczanska and Wroblewskiego streets in the pre-World War II hospital buildings. Besides the ambulatorium, the main office of the Social Insurance Organization of Lodz is also located here.

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
34	General Hospital 'Dr. H. Wolf'	F,G-12	On 34 Lagiewnicka Street.
35	General Hospital 'Curie-Sklodowska'	F-16	On 15 Curie-Sklodowska Street.
36	General Hospital 'Dr. Madurowicza'		On Five Krzemieniecka Street. My informant was not able to show the location of the street.
37	Hospital for Epidemics	E,F-10	On Zgierska Street.
38	General Hospital 'Dr. Balickiego'	J-14	On Kopcinskiego Street.
39	Tuberculosis Hospital		In the Chojny Borough. My informant could not show the exact location.
40	First Aid Station	F-15	On Gdanska Street.
41	Hospital for Children	J-16	On Stalina Street.
42	[REDACTED]		
43	[REDACTED]		
44	[REDACTED]		

Administration

45	County National Council	F-13	The main county administration office on 15 Ogrodowa Street in the pre-World War II county administration offices. The building was enlarged after World War II along Zachodnia Street. Originally this building was the residence of the industrialist Poznanski family.
46	County Administration Offices	G-14	On 11 Jaracza Street where the county education office and the management of the communal enterprise are located.
47	Veterinarian County Center	F-16	On 22 Kopernika Street.
25X48	[REDACTED]		
25X49	District National Council		[REDACTED] was not able to locate these district administration offices.
50	City National Council	G-16	Main offices of the city administration board on 104 Piotrkowska Street.
51	City Billeting Office	F-15	On One Kosciuszki Avenue. This office controls the housing space in the whole city.
25X52	[REDACTED]		
53	Baluty Borough National Council	F-12	On 40 Limanowskiego Street.
54	Srodmeskie Borough National Council	F-15	Borough administration office on One Kosciuszki Avenue. In this building the City Library as well as the City Billeting Office mentioned under No. 51 is also located.

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
54A	Staremiasto Borough National Council	G-13	On Wojska Polskiego Street.
55	City Information Center	G-16	On 102 A Piotrkowska Street.
56	Railway Area Board	F-14	On the corner of Poludniowa Street and Zachodnia Street which supervises the entire railway system in the Lodz area. It also controls the large workshops for railways in Lodz-Widzew, Piotrkow, Konin and Karsznice. The latter were before World War II, the workshops of the French Railway Association operating in Poland the so-called Gdynia-Silesia coal line. After World War II, this Association was taken over by the State. The railway administration board also controls the electrification of the Lodz-Koluszki railway line (see No 2).
57			
58	UB	H-13,14	The county and city offices of the security system on the corner of Sterlinga and Nowotki Streets.
59	Police (MO) County and City HQ	H-17	On 152 Kilinskiego Street. In the city, 16 sub-borough police offices are now operated.
59A	Police Traffic Instruction Office	H-17	On Abramowskiego Street where recently garages and barracks buildings for the Police Forces were constructed.
60	Main Prison	H-14	On Sterlinga Street. This prison holds almost exclusively political prisoners. The prison has the ill-fame to be one of the most brutal institutions.
60A	Penitentiary Prison	E-16	On Kopernika Street where only non-political cases are held.
61	Female Prison	F-14	On Obroncow Stalingradu Street. Investigation and penitentiary-type prison.
62	County Court	F-17	On Zeromskiego Street.
63	Town Court	H-14	On Two Dabrowskiego Place.
64	Notary & Documentation Office		In the vicinity of Poniatowskiego Park. My informant was unable to state its exact location.
65	USSR Consulate		could not define its location. so the Czechoslovakian Consulate and some other Satellite representations are mostly located in large hotels like the Savoy or the Grand Hotel in the town.

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No.	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
70	PZPR	F-16	Communist Party Headquarters, at the corner of Kosciuszki Avenue and Zamenhoffa Street.
71	Downtown PZPR Office	F-16	Located at 75 Gdanska Street
25X1 72			
73	Textile Workers' Trade Union	G-15	Located in a newly constructed building at 95 Kilinskiego Street.
74	Trade Union County Culture House	G-15	Located on Traugutta Street. This house, known before World War II as 'Pilsudskiego House', was recently renovated and remodelled.
75	Communal Employees' and Workers' Trade Union	F-14	#5 Wolczanska Street. This large building is frequently used for exhibitions and political meetings.
76	Construction-trade Workers' Union	G-17	#232 Piotrkowska Street.
77	Architects' Association (SARP)	G-15	#76 Piotrkowska Street
78	Textile Engineers' Association	G-16	#135 Piotrkowska Street. The large hall in this building is used for various public meetings and lecture events.
79	Teachers' Association	F-14	#84 Zachodnia Street
80	Women's League	G-15	The County Board on #1 Andrzeja Struga Street. The League also has offices in various boroughs of the town, such as the offices at #34 Przejazd Street, and #48 Piotrkowska Street.
81	Polish-Soviet Friendship Association	G-15	Main Offices at #95 Kilinskiego Street, in the Textile Workers' Trade Union building. (A branch office of this association is located at #272 B Piotrkowska Street.)
81A	Branch Office of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Association.	G-18	As above; this branch is located at #272 B Piotrkowska Street.
82	Soldiers' Friends League	G-16	#97 Piotrkowska Street. As of 5 May 1953, the League took over the Sea League and the Air League. In accordance with a letter from Rokossowski, published at the occasion of this unification, the main task of the organization is to train its members in: a. plane and glider flying, and parachute jumping b. yachting and navigation c. signals d. shooting e. terrain reconnaissance f. anti-aircraft training g. motorization <u>2/</u> Although the organization was equipped by the army, and had all necessary facilities for training, and propaganda organs are constantly trying to attract the population, the Lodz daily Communist press published in late 1953 and early 1954, that the reluctance of youth to join the ranks of this para-military organization was regrettable.

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No.	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
83	Inter-County PZPR Political School	F-16	At 65 Kosciuszki Avenue; one of the most prominent Communist political schools in Poland.
84	Town PZPR Political Training School	G-15	At 1 Traugutta Street
85	ZBOWID	G-14 c	Association for the former members of the Communist-oriented underground organization; 49 Piotrkowska Street.
86	ZMP	G-17	Communist Youth Organization. The ZMP has houses in all boroughs of Lodz, as follows: 16 Sierakowskiego Street in Baluty borough; 65 Poludniowa Street in Stare Miasto borough; 4 Zeromskiego Street in Polesie borough; 24 Rzgowska Street in Chojny borough; 23 Swierczewskiego Street in Ruda borough, and 103 Armii Czerwonej Street in Widzew borough. The downtown borough offices of the ZMP are located at 24 Wigury Street.
87	Youth Culture House	G-15	4A Moniuszki Street, in the former YMCA building.

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Press

95	International Book and Press House	G-15	86 Piotrkowska Street
96	Book-shop	G-14	47 Piotrkowska Street. This book-shop, the largest in town, is run by the State Publishing House.
97	RSW PRASA	G-15	96 Piotrkowska Street, the Communist press building; editorial offices of 'Glos Robotniczy'.
98	RSW PRASA	G-17	Printing shop of the PRASA concern, located on both sides of Zwirki Street
99	'RUCH'	F,G-15	State-run press and book distribution organization office; 23 Kosciuszki Street
100	Radio Station	K-14	Radio station and broadcasting studio; 130 Narutowicza Street

Cultural & Scientific Institutions, and High Schools

101	'NOT'	G-15	102 Piotrkowska Street. The Lodz branch of the Technical Science Organization, which is the top research institution in the technical field, in Poland.
102	State Archives	F-14	Lodz branch on 1 Wolnosci Place
103	Archeological Museum	G-14	14 Wolnosci Place
104	Museum for Sculpture and Fine Arts	F-14	Wieckowskiego Street; in one of the pre-war residential seats of the Poznanski family.

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No.	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
105	Town Library	F-16	This library is called 'Warunskiego'; it is at 102 Gdanska Street.
25X1106			
107	Exhibition Hall for Fine Arts	G-16	In Sienkiewicza Park
108	Exhibition Hall	G-16	Run by the Central Board of Art Productions. It is in the building of the Town Information Center, 102 A Piotrkowska Street.
109	Botanical Museum	G-15,16	In Sienkiewicza Park
110	Remembrance Mausoleum	E-8	Zgierska Street. It was erected after the war on the site of the former political prison which was burned, with its inmates, by SS troops before the withdrawal of the German army from Lodz in 1945.
111.	Lodz University	H,J-14,15	65 Narutowicza Street. The Dean of the University for the year 1953/54 is Professor Szczepanowski. The University comprises the following faculties: humanism, mathematics, law and economy, and special philological Russian studies. There are yet no proper buildings for the University, in Lodz, so its faculties are spread through a number of small houses and even villas around Narutowicza Street. Before World War II, Lodz had no university; now there are ten different universities and academies having approximately 15,000 students.
111A	University Library	H-14,15	59 A Narutowicza Street
112	Fine Arts Academy	J-14,15	77 Narutowicza Street
113	Academy for Pedagogics	F-15	Kosciuszki Avenue; with faculties for Geography, Humanism and Natural Sciences.
114	Academy for Music	F-14	1 Maja Street, in one of the pre-war Poznanski family residences.
115	Academy for Medicine	F-14	81-83 Zachodnia Street, with faculties for general medicine, pharmaceuticals, and dentistry. This academy also has a special military medical section for young cadet officers who, apart from this specialization, are also enrolled in normal medical studies.
116.	Lodz Technical University	F-17	155 Gdanska Street, and on the other side of the street. At present Professor <u>Klimek</u> is Dean of the Technical University which comprises mechanical, electrical, chemical and textile faculties. Of the last, there is only one in all Poland. The textile faculty is divided into two sections: one for general textile technology, and the other in textile machinery. The electrical faculty is specifically specialized in high tension. The chemical faculty, also the only one in Poland, deals in food chemistry. This faculty remained in Lodz after the transfer of the Academy of Agriculture from Lodz to Olsztyn.

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No	Object	Location on Plan	
117	Academy for Trade	G-14	3-5 Armii Ludowej Street, in a newly built modern house.
118	Academy for Stage Artists	F-14	at 15 Wieckowskiego Street
25X1119	[REDACTED]		
120	Student Residences		On Bystrzycka Street. I cannot show the location on the plan, but there are at least seven or eight large blocks for student dwellings in this Students' Village of Lodz.
120A	Student Residence for Females	F-15	At 17 Kosciuszki Avenue.
121	Vocational Textile School	F-17	On Zeromskiego Street. This school prepares highly qualified foremen and technicians for the Lodz Textile industry.
122	General Technical Vocational School	H-19	At 42 Dabrowskiego Street
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125			
25X1126	[REDACTED]		
127			
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129			
	<u>Theaters and Movie-Theaters</u>		
130	'Melodramat' Theater	G-15	At 18 Traugutta Street, in the County Culture House building.
131	'Teatr Ziemi Lodzkiej'	F-16	At 8 Kopernika Street
132	Theater for the Youth	G-15	At 4 Moniuszki and Traugutta Streets [?], in the pre-war YMCA.
133	'Nowy' Theater	F-14	At 15 Wieckowskiego Street, in the same building in which a special Jewish Theater gives its plays. Part of the Academy for Stage Actors is in this building as well.
25X1134	[REDACTED]		
135	'Powszechny' Theater	F-14	21 Obroncow Stalingradu Street; formerly the 'Kameralny' Theater.
136	'Jaracza' Theater	G-14	At 27 Jaracza Street
137	'Lutnia' Operetta Theater	G-17	At 243 Piotrkowska Street
138	'Maly' Theater	G-15	At 1 Traugutta Street. Satires are performed here.
139	'Arlekin' Theater	G-16,17	152 Piotrkowska Street. This is a doll theater, <u>puppets?</u>
140	'Pinokio' Theater	F-16	At 16 Kopernika Street. This is also a doll theater.

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
141	Lodz Philharmony	G-15	At 20 Narutowicza Street. The Baltyk movie theater is in this same building. Before World War II, the Tabarin Music Hall was in this building.
142	New Municipal Theater	H-14	On Henryka Dabrowskiego Place, still under construction.
143	Baltyk Picture House	G-1	At 20 Narutowicza Street. One of the largest movie-theaters in town.
146	Gdynia Movie-Theater	G-15	At 2 Przejazd Street
147	Młoda Gwardia Movie-Theater	F,G-1	On Zielona Street; before World War II, this was the Hel Picture House.
148	Muza Movie-Theater	F-20	At 173 Pabianicka Street
149	Pionier Picture House	G-13	On Franciszkanska Street.
150	Polonia Picture House	G-15	At 67 Piotrkowska Street.
151	Przedwiosnie Picture House	F-10	At 74 Zeromskiego Street.
152	'1 Maja' Picture House	H-16	At 176 Kilinskiego Street. It was formerly called 'Robotnik'.
153	'Rekord'	G-19	At 2 Rzgowska Street
154	'Roma' Movie Theater	H-20	At 84 Rzgowska Street. This theater serves, also, as a mass meeting hall.

155	'Swit' Movie Theater	F-12	On the Balucki Rynek
157	'Stylowy' Picture House	G,H-16	On Kilinskiego Street; this is newly constructed.
158	'Tatry' Movie Theater	G-15,16	At 40 Sienkiewicza Street
159	'Wisla' Picture House	G-15	On Przejazd Street. Before World War II, it was called 'Rialto'.
160	'Wtokniarz' Picture House	G,H-14	At 16 Prochnika Street. This theater has the largest hall in town, and is used as an assembly hall.
161	'Zacheta' Picture House	F-13	On Zgierska Street

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
<u>Trade, Banking, Hotels and Restaurants</u>			
170	Polish National Bank	F-15	Lodz Head Office on 18-20 Kosciuszki Avenue
171	Polish National Bank	G-15	Sub-branch on 74 Piotrkowska Street
172	Polish National Bank	G-15	Sub-branch on 24 Sienkiewicza Street
173	Investment Bank	F-16	Main office at 47 Kosciuszki Avenue
174	PKO	F-15	Main office of the General Savings Bank at 15 Kosciuski Avenue
175	PDT	G-15	60-62 Piotrkowska Street; the largest State-run department store.
176	PDT	G-15	98 Piotrkowska Street; also a State-run department store.
177	MED	G-15	96 Piotrkowska Street. This is the largest municipal retail shop open round-the-clock. The whole retail trade is nationalized, and run by State or municipal organizations, and there are now approximately 2200 such retail shops and distribution points in Lodz. The majority of these merely distribute regular food items. The Communist authorities have stated that the number of retail points will be further increased. In 1953, 728 different nationalized shops were added to the existing ones, and of these 728 were only 222 regular shops and nine restaurants; the rest were small-type distribution points.
178	Children's House	F-14	1 Prochnika Street; this is a department store: 'Everything for the Child'.
179	Town Central Dairy	F,16-17	126-128 Gdanska Street. The dairy is set up, still, without proper cooling facilities.
180	ORBIS	F-14	6 Wolnosci Place; this is the main town office of the State-run travel bureau. Cars leave from here to take plane-passengers to the Lodz airfield in Lublinek. ORBIS has many town branches, among which are those located respectively at 65, 69, and 292 Piotrkowska Street.
181	LOT	G-16	State air communications system office, on 103 Piotrkowska Street. Lodz is connected by air to all major cities in Poland. Lodz uses the Lublinek airport which is also a military airfield.
182			
183	General Consumer Cooperative	G-15	Town Board of the Cooperative Retail Shops, on 3-5 Sienkiewicza Street. PSS controls about 1,000 of the 2,200 retail shops and points in town.
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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
190	Savoy Hotel	G-15	At the corner of Traugutta and Sienkiewicza Streets; one of the two leading hotels in Lodz under State management.
191	Grand Hotel	G-15	At the corner of Traugutta and Piotrkowska Streets. This is the second of the two leading State-managed hotels in Lodz. In the Grand Hotel is the famous restaurant called 'Sala Malinowa' where Communist dignitaries and administration officials often dine in the evenings.
192	Polonia Hotel	G-15	Municipal hotel at 38 Narutowicza Street.
25X1 193			
194			
195	Tivoli Restaurant	F-14	Prochnika Street, in the same building with the Wlokniaz movie-theater.
196	Halka Restaurant	G-15	1 Moniuszki Street; one of the best restaurants in town.
197	Artystyczna Cafe	F,G-14	On Piotrkowska Street; a meeting place for journalists and writers.
198	Kolejowa Restaurant	F-16	25 Kopernika Street
199	Delfin Bar	G-15	1 Narutowicza Street
200	Teatralna Restaurant	G-15	20 Narutowicza Street. Rendezvous point for stage actors.
201	Kotwica Bar	G-14	40 Armii Ludowej Street
202	Dworcowy Bar	G-15	50 Narutowicza Street; formerly this was the Europa Bar near the Lodz-Fabryczna Railway Station.
203	Catholic Cemetery J,K-12,13		Known popularly as 'Na Dolach'; it is on the eastern outskirts of town.
204	Cemeteries	E-13,14	On Ogrodowa Street, where the cemeteries of the three confessions / sic / are located together: Orthodox, Catholic, and Protestant. There is a church on each of these cemeteries.
205	SW. Stanislaw Catholic Cathedral	G-18	On the corner of Skorupki and Piotrkowska Streets.
206	Bishop's Palais	G-18	Opposite the Cathedral.
207	'Mateusza' Protestant Church	G-18	On Piotrkowska Street
208	Catholic Church	J-18	Near Tatrzańska Street
209	Catholic Church	F-16	In the Poniatowskiego Park.
210	Catholic Church	F-17	On Swierczewskiego Street
211	SW. Jana Catholic Church	G-16	This is called the University Church, because it is frequented mostly by students. It is located on Sienkiewicza Street.
212	'SW. Krzyza' Catholic Church	G-15	Near Sienkiewicza Park

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No.	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
213	'Sw. Jozefa' Catholic Church	F-14	On Ogrodowa Street, the oldest wooden church in Lodz.
214	'Sw. Trojcy' Catholic Church	G-14	Lodz Garrison on Wolnosci Place. During the last war this was a Protestant church.
215	'Najswietszej Marii-panny' Catholic Church	F-13	On Koscielny Place
216	Catholic Church	G-14	On Narutowicza Street
217	Orthodox Church	G-15	On Kilinskiego Street
218	'Franciszkanow' Catholic Church and Cloister	G-13	On Franciszkanska Street
219	'Serca Jezusowego' Catholic Church	F-11	On Zgierska Street
219A	Catholic Church	J-12	On Stokowska Street
219B	Two Catholic Churches	G-12	Adjoining each other, near Tagiewnicka Street.
219C	Catholic Church	E,F-12	On Limanowskiego Street
219D	Catholic Church	E-12	On Wrzesinska Street
219E	Catholic Church and Chapel	D-12	Lying close together on Limanowskiego Street. After World War II, the chapel was taken over by civilian authorities and used for a meeting hall, where dances are even held.
219F	Catholic Church	L-16	Popularly known as 'Widzew'.
219G	'Salezjanow' Cloister	H-16	Located between Wodna and Wysoka Streets. Before World War II there was a high school here.

Military Installations

220	Officers' School, 'Centrum Wyszakolenia Sanitarnego'	E-14,15	Military Medical Academy (see No. 115). Officers receive their education in military medicine in this school, while they are enrolled for general medical studies in the Medical Academy. In the barracks complex, another cadet officers; unit attends political education courses. The school and barracks are situated on both sides of Obroncow Stal-gradu Street. Before World War II, the 11th Regiment of mounted infantry were stationed in these barracks.
221	Military Barracks (already beyond the plan's reach.)		Located in the eastern outskirts of Lodz, in the Sikawa suburb. It is said that one regiment of the 8th Infantry Division is stationed in these barracks together with some smaller auxiliary units (engineers and artillery).
222	Military Barracks	D-15,16	'Student-battalions' are quartered during training here. All university students are required to go through military training during their entire period of study. After attending these military courses, they obtain reserve officers' rank without being forced to military service [?].
223	Military Hospital	F-16	Operated in one wing of the municipal hospital on Zeromskiego Street.

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
224	Military Hospital	E-14,15	On Obroncow Stalingradu Street. The hospital , along with the wounded patients, was burned down by the SS troops before the Soviets came into town. The hospital is still not rebuilt, save for one wing which is used for some military purpose.
225	Soldiers' Home	G-15	34 Przejazd Street, The Garrison Officers' Club operates in the same building.
25X1 226			
227			
228	Military Registration Office	F-15	10 Zielona Street; it is run by the municipal authorities. So as not to absent people from their jobs, mobile registration teams are performing on-the-spot registrations in all large industrial plants, once a year.
229	WKR	F-14	Military Recruitment Office, on Ogrodowa Street.
230	SP Headquarters	F-16	Youth Para-military organization Headquarters, on 20 Curie-Sklodowskiej Street.
231.	Sport-airfield	J-15,16	Near Kopcinskiego Street, and run by the para-military organization: The Friends of Soldiers Association. This airfield constructed in 1948 (an administration building was added in 1951 and 1952 / ? Text reads: 'in 1951 and 1951' /) is located in the middle of the town on an empty lot adjacent to the goods-yard / ? / station and '3 Maja' Park. Only a few small sports planes are in use on this field. The field is used merely for theoretical and technical training purposes.
232	Airfield		(Located beyond the plan's reach, about six kilometers southwest of the center of the city, near Lublinek). Shortly after the war it was occupied by a Soviet air unit. Later it was transferred to the civilian use of the State-run airline LOT. In 1951, a Polish Air Force/unit/ was re-established on the field, and since then it has occupied only a small part of the field.
235	Military Plant	F-16	12 Curie-Sklodowskiej Street. [redacted] its production. Allegedly it is the workshops of the military construction enterprise.
236	'WIFAMA'	L-16,17	Part of the pre-war Widzew Textile concern. After World War II it was separated from the main plant. Completely remodelled in 1951, and now producing automatic pistols of the Soviet 'MP' type, the plant (under the Ministry for Defense) is headed by Henryk Sosnowski and his deputy, Jerzy Jablonski. Approximately 2000 workers are employed at the plant. It has retained its former name: WIFAMA -- Widzewska Fabryka Maszyn.
237	Lodzka Fabryka Zegarow.	G-17	Behind this name of clock-producing factory at 17 Wigury Street, an armament plant is camouflaged. The plant, which falls under the Ministry for Defense, is now producing precision measurement instruments for artillery and air force. The offices of 'Prozamet' are located in the same building. This institute is dealing with the projection of special metallurgical industry branches. Currently, for example, the 'Prozamet' bureau in Lodz is working on all plans for the Warsaw steel mill.

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
238	Military Institute		Up to 1949, this institute was an experimental station for Air Force production. It is still operating, [redacted] what is being done here. 25X1
<u>Industry - Central Boards</u>			
240	Centralny Zarzad Przem- yslu Bawelnianego	G-15	The Central Board of the Cotton Industry, located in the 'sky-scraper' (which will be one of the two highest buildings in town), now under construction one the corner of Sienkiewicza and Narutowicza Streets. At present the offices of the board are dispersed all over the city. The Central Board of the Cotton Industry has two sub-boards: one for the Northern Area industry, and one for the Southern Area industry. [redacted] the extent of either of these sub-boards. 25X1
241	Centralny Zarzad Przem- yslu Wlokien Lykowych	G-15	Central Board for The Hemp, Flax and Jute Industry, located at 68 Piotrkowska Street.
242	Biuro Projektow Przem- yslu Wlokienniczego	G-16	Planning Office of the Textile Industry, located at 47 Sienkiewicza Street. This, like all managing or controlling boards of the textile industry, falls under the Ministry of Light Industry.
243	Centralny Zarzad Przem- yslu Maszyn Wlokiennic- zych	G-16	Central Board of the Textile Machinery Industry; it is located in a new office building on Sienkiewicza Street. Previously it had been located at 278 Piotrkowska Street, where some sections of it still remain.
244	Centralny Biuro Techn. /sic/ Przemyslu Maszyn Wlokiennicznych.	F-15	The Central Technical Office of the Textile Machinery Producing Industry, located at 19-21 Andrzeja Struga Street. This special board, which is under the direction of the Board for Textile Machinery Industry, deals mainly with: a. technical supervision of equipment in textile plants b. procurement of spare parts and tools c. exchange of equipment and machinery among the various plants, in order to hasten plan fulfillment.
245	Centralny Zarzad Przem- yslu Papierniczego	F-14	Central Board for the Paper Industry, located at 33 Wieckowskiego Street.
246	Biuro Projektow Przem- yslu Drzewnego i Papier- niczego	F-14	Planning Office for the wood, timber and paper industry, located at 33 Zachodnia Street; it is partly controlled by the Central Board of the Paper Industry.
247	Biuro Dokumentacji Przem- yslu Lekkiego	G-16	Calculation, Construction and Blue-print Office for Investments in the Field of Light Industry, located at 53 Sienkiewicza Street.
248	Zjednoczenie Przedsiębior- stw Remontowo Montazowych	H-16	This enterprise performs all repairs and mounting works for Lodz industry. It occupies three blocks in the park adjacent to Zwyciestwa Place.
249	Biuro Techniczne Zjednoc- zen Budowlanych	H-16	Technical Office for Planning and Construction of Industrial Buildings. The offices are located in the block near Zwyciestwa Place.

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
<u>Industry -- Plants</u>			
<u>I. Textile Industry</u>			
<u>Cotton</u>			
251	Zakłady im. J. Stalina (formerly: Scheibler i Grohman)	H,J-16,17	<p>Located between the following streets: Kilin-skiego - 8 Marca - Przedzalniana, and along Targowa. The largest cotton enterprise in Po-land, now employing approximately 18,000 workers. It consists of the four main plants:</p> <p><u>Plant 'A'</u>: spinning mill for the finest and medium threads. It also has a weaving mill.</p> <p><u>Plant 'B'</u>: spinning mill for medium thread.</p> <p><u>Plant 'C'</u>: only a weaving mill.</p> <p><u>Plant 'D'</u>: only a weaving mill, constructed du-ring or after World War II. Plant 'D' is on the side along 8 Marca Street. The whole enterprise has at least 300,000 spindles, and over 7,000 looms. The plant's own power plant has six 600 kilowatt installed power.</p>
252	Zakłady im. Marchlew-skiego (formerly: Poz-nanski)	E,F-13,14	<p>In a block entered from 16 Ogrodowa Street. The enterprise is directed by (fnu) Nowak, and employs more than 12,000 workers. It has a spinning mill for fine and medium threads, and a spinning mill for shoddy (odpadkowa) that comes from the weav-ing mill. It has at least 200,000 spindles, and 5,000 looms. The different buildings serve the following purposes:</p> <p>A. Administration</p> <p>B. Weaving Mill</p> <p>C. Spinning mills</p> <p>D. Dyeing plant</p> <p>E. Boiler house</p> <p>F. Steam works, connected with a water-pumping station</p> <p>G. Transformer house</p> <p>H. Power plant equipped with installed power of 5,800 kilowatts.</p> <p>The enterprise is one of the best working plants, and was recently honored with the second place in Poland for over-fulfillment of the plan.</p>
252A	Workers' Residences	F-14	Commonly called the 'Famuly', built around 50 years ago by the Poznanski plant.
253	Zakłady im. Dzier-zynskiego (formerly: Gayer)	G,H-17,18	<p>Located between 8 Marca and Milionowa Streets. This was the first founded textile plant in Lodz; it now employs about 5,000 workers, and has at least 75,000 spindles and at least 3,000 looms. The plant is running a medium-thread spinning mill and one for shoddy, and a weaving mill (which is its largest department). The needs for additional thread are met by the Marchlewskiego spinning mill. In 1953 the weaving mill started production of cloth made from unioned artificial and cotton threads.</p>
254	Zakłady im. Rozy Luksemburg	G-18	276 Piotrkowska Street. Up to 1951 this plant was a sub-outfit of the Dzierzynskiego enter-prise. It now operates independently with a spinning mill for medium thread, and a weaving mill.

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
255	Zakłady im. Liebknechta	F-10	At 6 Wroblewskiego Street, employing about 1,500 workers. The plant operates a medium-thread spinning mill and a weaving mill. Its own small type power plant has 2,250 kilowatts installed power.
256	Zakłady im. Dubois	F-17	On Swierczewskiego Street. The plant has spinning mills for fine and medium thread and a weaving mill. Since the end of 1953 it has been working exclusively with artificial thread coming from the Tomaszow Maz. plant.
257	Zakłady im. Kunickiego (formerly: Hoffrichter)		[redacted] It has a spinning mill for medium thread and shoddy, as well as a weaving mill.
258	Zakłady im. I-go Maja (formerly: Widzew)	K-16	81-83 Armii Czerwonej Street. The plant was rebuilt and remodelled during World War II, by German authorities, when a special department for the production of artificial cotton was added to it, (spinning mill and weaving mill for raw artificial-cotton production). This department has now been separated from the plant, and is operating as an independent enterprise named 'Wipolan' (see No. 322). Where the plant employed approximately 2,500 workers before the war, it now employs about 7,000.
259	Zakłady im. Okrzei	H-18	On 228 Kilinskiego Street; it has a spinning mill for medium thread, and a weaving mill.
260	Zakłady im. Harnama	G,13-14	2 Kilinskiego Street. The plant has a spinning mill and a weaving mill, and receives thread, also, from the Armii Ludowy cotton plant.
261	Zakłady im. Dywizji Kosciuszkowskiej	E-16	23-25 Lakowa Street. It has a spinning mill and a weaving mill. The enterprise employs about 2,000 workers, and was named recently by the Communist press the leading plant in the correct and useful application of machinery [sic]. The plant has its own small-type power station of 800 kilowatts installed power.
262	Zakłady im. Rewolucji 1905 R.		[redacted]; but it is at 6 Strzelczyka Street. It has a medium-thread spinning mill and a weaving mill.
263	Zakłady im. Hanki Sawickiej	F-16	At the corner of Mickiewicza and Wolczanska Streets. Besides its medium thread spinning mill, the plant is equipped with machinery for sewing thread production.
264	Zakłady im. Armii Ludowej	E-21, 22	167 Pabianicka Street. The plant underwent recent enlargement, and now employs about 5,000 workers. A new and modern spinning mill will be added to the old medium thread spinning mill and dyeing plant. Construction started in early 1954. The plant has its own small power plant of 3,750 kilowatt installed power. The thread produced by the plant is sent for further processing to the Harnama cotton plant (see No. 260). The plant manager is a Communist Party activist, (fnu) Spalka.
265	Zakłady im. Szymanskiego		[redacted] this enterprise, which consists of a medium-thread spinning mill, and a weaving mill.

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No.	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks	
266	Zakłady im. Waltera		It has a medium-thread spinning mill and weaving mill. The outfit is under the management of the Communist Party member (fnu) <u>Slowinski</u> , and is, according to the Communist information sources, one of the worst operating textile factories in the cotton industry of Lodz.	25X1
267	Zakłady im. W. Bytomskiej		this plant on the plan. It has a medium-thread spinning mill and a weaving mill.	25X1
268	Zakłady im. Koczaskiego		this plant; but it specializes only in medium-thread spinning.	25X1
269	Lodzka Tkalnia	H-18	On Milionowa Street. The weaving mill was built shortly before, or during the war on the grounds of the present Dzierzynskiego Plant. The Lodzka plant receives the over-production of thread from various spinning mills in the Lodz cotton industry.	
25X1 270	Lodzka Wykanczarnia Przemyslu Bawelnianego		the location of this plant, which works only on the finishing phase of cotton cloth production, receiving the half-finished products from various weaving mills.	
25X1 271				
272				
273				
274				
Wool				
275	Zakłady im. Barlickiego	F-17	106-108 Zeromskiego Street. The plant which employs about 2,000 workers, has a spinning mill and a weaving mill, and specializes in the production of military type cloth for uniforms.	
276	Zakłady im. 9 Maja		At 6 Tylna Street /source could not point out street on map/. The plant has four departments: a spinning mill, a weaving mill, a dyeing plant, and a finishing process department.	
277	Zakłady im. Warynskiego	G-19	215 Wolczanska Street. This plant has a spinning mill and a weaving mill, and has been named officially as one of the worst operating plants within the wool-branch of the Lodz textile industry. In 1953 it did not fulfill its plan. A school for the training of workers for other plants is attached to this plant.	
278	Zakłady im. A. Struga		Besides the smaller spinning mill, this plant is equipped with a large weaving mill, and receives additional supplies of thread from the Zakłady im. 9 Maja plant.	25X1
279	Zakłady im. Ossowskiego	H-17	169 Kilinskiego Street. This plant has only a spinning mill.	
280 25X1	Zakłady im. Kasprzaka		this plant on the map. It was destroyed during World War II, and has already been rebuilt. It has only a spinning mill.	
281	Zakłady Dabrowskiego J.		It has a spinning mill and a weaving mill.	25X1

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks	
282	Zakłady im. Pietrusin- skiego		[redacted] this plant on the map. This plant has a spinning mill and a weaving mill.	25X1
283	Zakłady im. Gwardii Ludowej	E-18	On Wroblewskiego Street. The largest plant of the wool branch in Lodz, employing around 4,500 workers. Before World War II, the plant belonged to the French-controlled Rousseau concern. It specializes in spinning. It is equipped with a small power plant of 3,750 kilowatt installed power. During World War II the plant was taken over by the Junkers concern, for the production of war equipment.	
284	Zakłady im. Swierczew- skiego		[redacted] It has only a spin- ning mill.	25X1
285	Zakłady im. Reymonta		[redacted] It has a spinning mill and a weaving mill, and receives part of its thread from the Zakłady im. Swierczewskiego.	25X1
286	Lodzkie Zakłady Przemysłu Welnianego		[redacted] It has only a spin- ning mill.	25X1
287	Zakłady im. Lukasinskiego	H-14	83-85 Nowotki Street; has a spinning mill and a weaving mill.	
288	Zakłady im. Niedzielskiego	J-14	31 Kopcinskiego Street. The plant has a spinning mill and a weaving mill.	
289	Zakłady im. P. Bardowskiego	K-16	80 Gdanska Street. The plant has a spinning mill and a weaving mill.	
290	Zakłady im. Wiosny Ludow	C-17	5-7 Zakatna Street. The plant has a spinning mill and a weaving mill. It is under the direction of (fnv) St. Rotberg /2/, a Communist Party activist.	
291	The former Kohna Wool Enterprise	J,K-16	Armii Czerwonej Street. This plant, which is one of the largest in the Lodz wool industry, is still in existence, and has even been enlarged; but I cannot give the new name under which it is operating.	
292	[redacted]			
293	[redacted]			
294	[redacted]			

Knitted Goods

25X1 295	ZPD im. M. Konopnickiej		[redacted] its location nor its type of pro- duction.	
296	ZPD im. Kasprzaka		Same as above	
297	ZPD im. Rychlinskiego		Same as above	
298	ZPD im. Plater	F-15	66 Wolczanska Street; this is one of the largest enterprises of its kind for the production of knitted ready-made woolen clothing.	
299	ZPD im. Ofiar 10 Wrzesnia	G-18	242-248 Piotrkowska Street. One of the larger enterprises in this branch producing ready-made knitted clothing.	
25X1 300	ZPD im. Glazewskiego		[redacted] location nor production. [redacted] that the enterprise was rebuilt after the war, and had a new, large hall added to it.	25X

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
301	ZPD im. F. Indera		location nor production.
302	ZPD im. Duracza		location nor production.
303	ZPD im. Wojska Polskiego		location nor production.

25X1

304 }
 25X1 305 }
 306 }
 307 }

Stockings and Socks Branch

308	Grodniejskie Zakłady Przem- yelu Ponczoszniczego	G-16	61-63 Sienkiewicza Street. Produces stockings and socks from cotton material.
309	ZPP im. F. Zubrzyckiego	K-14	163-165 Nowotki Street; this is one of the largest enterprises in this branch. It employs about 2,000 female workers, and makes cotton hosiery.
310	ZPP im. Szenwalda	F-18	187 Wolczanska Street; makes cotton hosiery.
311	ZPP im. Jurczaka	G-16	65 Sienkiewicza Street. This plant specializes in production of 'Stylon' socks and stockings. The Polish equivalent of nylon, 'Stylon' is now produced in Gorzow (German: Landsberg/Warthe) in the artificial fiber plant. Official publications have announced that 'Stylon' will be produced by other plants as well; two of them, for instance, are: Jelenia Gora (German: Hirschberg), and Szczecin (German: Stettin).

25X1 312 ZPP im. Buczka
 - this plant; but I know that it produces stockings and socks, and, from the beginning of 1954, produced these from 'Stylon' also. The plant is considered one of the best in the branch.

25X1

25X1 313 Poludniowo-Lodzkie Zak-
lady Przemyslu Ponczosz-
niczego
 location nor production

25X1 314 }
 315 }
 316 }
 317 }

Silk

318	Zakłady Prz. Jedw. /sic/ im. Wroblewskiego		7-9 Hipoteczna Street, in the Zabieniec suburb. cannot point out location on the street, nor can
319	Poludniowo-Lodzkie Zakłady P. Jedw. 'Milionowka'		Milionowa Street. (The plant is commonly called 'Milionowka'.) It is a silk weaving mill, to which a new hall was added after World War II. give its exact location.
320	Srodmiejsko Lodzkie Zak- lady Jedwabnicze		A weaving mill. Its director is a woman, W. Goscimska, one of the leading activists in the Lodz textile industry.

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
25X1321	[Redacted]		
	<u>Artificial Fiber</u>		
322	Wipolan-Lodzkie Zaklady Wl. Sztucznych	K-16,17	Near Armii Czerwonej Street. It was part of the Widzew Cotton Enterprise prior to World War II. It now produces artificial fiber based on the Italian patent, 'Lanital'. The trade name of the fiber is 'Polan'. After the war it was separated from Widzew, and it is now operating as an independent plant engaged in the production of a wool-resembling fiber.
25X1323	[Redacted]		
324	[Redacted]		
	<u>Clothing</u>		
325	ZPO im. Prochnika		No production or location details are available.
326	ZPO im. Wieckowskiego		Same as above
327	ZPO im. Obronców Warszawy		Same as above
328	ZPO im. Fornalskiej	H-14	26 Sterlings Street; no production details.
329	ZPO 'Wolczanka'		On Wolczanska Street. No production or location details are available.
25X1330	[Redacted]		
331	[Redacted]		
332	[Redacted]		
	<u>Various Textile Plants</u>		
333	Srodm.-Lodzkie Zaklady Tkanin Dekoracyjnych	H-16	Near Targowa Street. The plant specializes in weaving upholstery and curtain materials.
334	Zaklady Wytworow Filcowych	H-15	2 Targowa Street. Production is felt objects, like hat-shapes and felt shafts for high boots.
335	Polnocno-Lodzkie Zaklady Przemyslu Pasmanteryjnego		This is located somewhere on Zgierska Street. It specializes in the production of passementerie and haberdashery.
336	Lodzkie Zaklady Tkanin Technicznych im. Pasow		[Redacted] It specializes in production of belts for driving machinery; production is based on half-finished material from the Odra Wool Plant in Nowa Sol.
337	Fabryka Pluszu i. Dywanow		Location is unknown to me. The plant specializes in production of carpets and plush-ware. This is the only plant in this kind of production in Poland.
25X1338	[Redacted]		
339	[Redacted]		
340	[Redacted]		
341	[Redacted]		
342	[Redacted]		
343	[Redacted]		

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25X1	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
344 345			
<u>II. Metallurgical Industry</u>			
346	Lodzkie Zaklady Wytw. Maszyn Wlokienniczych		The plant specializes in production of machinery for the textile industry. Other plants engaged in the production of machinery for the textile industry are: the 'Befama' Plant in Bielsko, the Lubuska Fabryka Zgrzeblarek in Zielona Gora (German: Gruenberg), and the weaving loom plant in Dzierzonow (German: Reichenbach).
25X1	347 Zaklady Prod. Przyb. /sic/ Tkackich i. Metalowych		this plant on the map. It specializes in the production of spare parts and tools for the textile industry.
348	Zaklady Prod. Czolenek Tkackich		It specializes in the production of shuttles.
349	Lodzka Fabryka Maszyn Jed- F-15 wabniczych	98 Zeromskiego Street. According to official data this plant, in 1953, had a turnover of more than Zl. 2,245,000. The plant is directed by (fnu) Dziubaltowski. It specializes in the production of machinery and spare parts for the silk branch of the textile industry. The plant is producing: A. 'Rozziagarki' of '3-SR' type. B. 'Skretarki' of '3-SSW' type. C. 'Lacznarki' of 'PL-8' type. D. 'Przewijarki' of 'R-Y-7' type. /The Polish names were chosen to avoid errors./	25X1
350	Poludniowo-Lodzkie Zakla- G, dy Remontu Maszyn Przem- H-14 slu Wlokienniczego	25 Armii Ludowej Street. This enterprise repairs and overhauls textile machinery, and is supplied with spare parts mainly from the spare parts plant in Podgorzyn (German: Giersdorf, near Hirschberg). A similar enterprise is located in Zgierz, north from Lodz.	
25X1 351 352 353 354			
355	Lodzka Fabryka Urzadzen J-16 Technicznych	33 Przedzalniana Street. The plant specializes in the production of lifting gears of various types.	
356	Fabryka Kotlow i Radia- K-21,22 torow	A newly constructed plant, put in operation at the end of 1953, in the vicinity of the Chojny Railway Station. The plant, built under the six year plan, specializes in production of boilers and radiators. A modern foundry is installed in the enterprise.	
25X1	357 Lodzka Fabryka Maszyn	the location or the production of this factory.	
358	Zaklady Mechaniczne im. F,G-17 Strzelczyka	On Piotrkowska Street, between Zwirki and Swierczewskiego Streets. It is the largest metallurgical firm firm, known before World War II under the name of 'John', (and specialized in boiler production). The plant was taken under German military control during the war, and was engaged in war armaments production.	

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
358	cont'd.		Partly demolished during the war, the plant is now engaged in production of machinery (probably lathes). Of approximately 2,000 workers, nearly 20 percent are females, specially trained for their jobs.
359	Fabryka Srob i Nitow		This is a rivet and screw factory, which was destroyed during World War II, and was later reconstructed.
360	Lodzkie Zaklady Metalowe	H-14	78 Poludniowa Street. This is factory of limited size, engaged in the manufacture of household utensils.
361	Lodzkie Zaklady Galanterii Metalowej	G-15	89 Kilinskiego Street. Since the end of 1952, this has been the main factory for the production of razor blades. The plant was completely remodelled in the fall of 1952, and received its machinery from the former blade factory in Krakow and Jelen, in the eastern part of Silesia. The most popular brands of blades now in use in Poland are the first-class 'Stal' blades, and the cheaper 'Olimpia' and 'Sportowe' brands.
362	Zaklady Sprzetu Transportowego		This is a truck-repair workshop, located in the Radgoszce suburb.
363			
364			
365			
366			
367			

III. Electro-technical Industry

368	'A-2' Zaklady	F-16	43 Kopernika Street. Under this letter-title (used now in Poland for all plants in the electrical industry), the factory produces electrical apparatus.
369	'A-11' Zaklady (Zakl. Wytw. Aparatowniskiego Napiecia)		Location is unknown to me. This factory specializes in the production of switch-automats for low tension only.
370	'A-13' Zaklady (Zakl. Wytw. Wyrobow Baktyliotowych)	G-17	On Sienkiewicza Street. This factory produces bakelite casings for various electrical apparatus.
371	'M-3' Zaklady (Zakl. Wytw. Maszyn El.)	E-16,17	56-58 Kopernika Street. The plant produces various types of electrical machinery. Recently it has produced, nearly exclusively, transformers of different types for the Nowa Huta Steel Plant.
372	'M-14' Zaklady (Zakl. Wytw. Urzadzen Termotechnicznych)		the location of this thermo-technical plant.
373	'T-3' Zaklady	F-18	On Wroblewskiego Street. The plant produces automatic telephone sub-stations.
374	'T-4' Zaklady	F-18	16-18 Wroblewskiego Street; it is also called 'Zwat', and produces telephone apparatus.

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
5X1 377	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> <u>Chemical Industry</u>		
378	Centralna Wytw. Olej- kow Eteryicznych	F-14	4 A, Wolczanska Street. This is one of the lead- ing plants in Poland in the production of vola- tile oils.
25X1 379	Lodzkie Zaklady Far- maceutyczne		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 120px; height: 20px;"></div> this plant on the map. It pro- duces pharmaceuticals.
25X1 380	Lodzkie Zaklady Chemiczne 'Erolin'		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 120px; height: 20px;"></div> the location nor the production.
381	Lodzka Fabryka Wytobow Gumowych		Same as above
382	Lodzkie Zaklady Obuwia Gumowego (formerly: 'Gen- tlemen')	D-12	156 Limanowskiego Street. Pre-war 'Gentleman' Fac- tory. It produces rubber shoes, and various rub- ber articles.
25X1 383	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div> <u>Miscellaneous Industrial Branches</u>		
384	Laboratory Equipment Fac- tory	G-16	On Sienkiewicza Street. The main production is glassware for laboratories.
385	Cigarette Factory	E-16,17	62 Kopernika Street.
386	Lodzkie Zaklady Przet- worow Owocowo-Warz	G,H-18	28 Przybyszewskiego Street, this plant is engaged in the production of fruit and vegetable canneries / ?, sic /.
387	Lodzkie Zaklady Przet- worow Tluszczowych		21 A, Ciasna Street. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> the location of this street on the map. The plant makes mar- gerine.
388	Lodzka Wytw. Makaronu	D-17	3 Lomzynska Street. The plant produces maccaroni.
389	Lodzkie Zaklady Cera- miki Budowl		This is located already beyond the plan's reach / ?, sic /. These are brick kilns, in the south- eastern outskirts of town, in the Andre Spol su- burb.
390	Zaklady Uszchelek i Wytobow Azbestowych 'Azbest'		8-10 Sucha Street. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div> it on the plan, however. The plant produces asbestos insulation of various kinds.
25X1 391	Lodzkie Zaklady Cera- miki Ogniotrwalej		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 120px; height: 20px;"></div> locate this plant. It produces fire- proof ceramics.
25X1 392	Tannery No. 2		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 120px; height: 20px;"></div> this plant.
393	Tannery No. 4		This is somewhere on Zgierska Street.
394	Postal Printing Office		This is the main stamp-printing enterprise. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></div>
395	Lodzkie Zaklady Kino- techniczne	G-14	On Nowotki Street. This is the laboratory of the State film producing enterprise.
395A	Film Studio	E-16	On Poniatowskiego Park
25X1 396	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>		

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No	Object	Location on Plan	Remarks
397	Main General Mounting & Repair Workshops for Lodz Industry	E-12	87 Limanowskiego Street
397A	Administration and Planning Offices for the Workshops above	D-12	111 Limanowskiego Street
398	Brewery	E-11	In the Zabieniec suburb
398A	Brewery	H-16	On Orala Street
399	Sawing Mill	F-12	On Zgierska Street. This is one of the largest in all of Lodz.
400	CPN	D,E-14,15	Main warehouses of the State-run oil and gasoline production and distribution enterprise. The warehouses are located on Obroncow Stalin-gradu Street.
401	Spirits Factory	J-16	Kopcińskiego Street. The plant is operated by the State Spirit Monopoly.

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 402 }
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 404 }

Miscellaneous

405	Bicycle Racing Grounds	H-13	In the 1 Maja Park
406	Sporting /Recreation?/ Hall	K-16	On Armii Czerwonej Street
407	Open Swimming Pool	H,17,18	On Kilinskiego Street
408	Outdoor Swimming Pool	D-16	

25. Following is the street legend for Lodz, showing names of streets (and former names of streets) and locations:

Street	Location (on map)
Abramowskiego Street	GH - 17
Aleja Roz Street	FG - 10
Aleksandrowska Street	B - 11
Andrzeja Struga Street (formerly Andrzejka)	EFG - 15,16
Armii Czerwonej Street (formerly Rokicinska)	JKLMN - 16
Armii Ludowej Street	GH - 14,15
Barlickiego Place (formerly Koscielny Place)	FG - 13
Balucki Rynek Place	F - 12
Bieganskiego Street	FG - 10
Bracka Street	H - 12
Brzezinska Street	KL - 11,12
Brzezna Street	G - 17
Chlodna Street	HJ - 13
Curie-Sklodowskiej Street	EF - 16
Czerwona Street	G - 18
Dabrowskiego Henryka Place	H - 14
Dabrowskiego Jaroslawa Street (formerly Dabrowska)	GHJK - 19

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cont'd

Street	Location (on map)
Drewnowska Street	DEF - 13
Dwudziestego Drugiego Lipca Street (formerly 6-go Sierpnia /sic/)	DEFG - 15,16
Fabryczna Street	GHJ - 16,17
Franciszkanska Street	G - 13,14
Gdanska Street	F - 14-18
Janiny Street	E - 18-20
Jaracza Street (Formerly Cegielniana)	GHJ - 14
Katna Street	DE - 17,18
Kilinskiego Street	GHJ - 14-19
Kochanowskiego Street	FG - 11
Komuny Paryskiej Place	G - 15
Kopcińskiego Street (formerly Zagajnikowa)	J - 14-16
Kopernika Street	EF - 16
Kosciuszki Avenue	FG - 15-17
Kraszewskiego Street	J - 19-21
Limanowskiego Street	CDEF - 11,12
Lipowa Street	EF - 14-16
Lutomierska Street	DEF - 12,13
Łagiewnicka Street	FG - 8-12
Łukowa Street	EF - 15,16
Łomżyńska Street	D - 17
1 Maja Street	D - 15-17
Moniuszki Street	G - 15
Mickiewicza Street	FG - 16
Milionowa Street	HJKL - 17,18
Nawrot Street	GHJ - 16
Narutowicza Street	GHJK - 14,15
Niepodległości Place	G - 19
Nowomiejska Street	FG - 13,14
Nowotki Street (formerly Pomorska)	GHJKL - 13,14
Obroncow Stalingradu Street (formerly 11 Listopada)	DEF - 14,15
Obywatelska Street	EF - 19,20
Ogrodowa Street	EF - 13,14
Orla Street	GH - 15,16
Osmego Marca (formerly Sw. Emilii)	GH - 17,18
Pabianicka Street	EFG - 19-21
Piekna Street	FG - 19
Piotrkowska Street	G - 14-19
Poludniowa Street	GH - 14
Polnocna Street	G - 13
Prochnika Street (formerly Zawadska)	EF - 14
Przejazd Street	GHJ - 15
Przedzalniana Street	J - 15-17
Przybyszewskiego Street (formerly Napiorkowskiego)	GHJKL - 18
Reymonta Place	G - 19
Roosevelta Street	G - 16
Rzgowska Street	GH - 19,21
Sandomierska Street	EFG - 18,19
Senatorska Street	GHJK - 17,18
Sienkiewicza Street	G - 15-17
Skladowa Street	GH - 15
Smutna Street	J - 13,14
Srebrzynska Street	BCDE - 14
Stalina Street (formerly Glowna)	GHJ - 16
Stanica Park	H - 14
Sterlinga Street	H - 13,14

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Street	Location (on map)
Stodolniana Street	F - 12
Stokowska Street	JKL - 12,13
Strykowska Street	HJK - 10-12
Szkolna Street	EF - 14
Slaska Street	JK - 21
Swierczewskiego Street (formerly Radwanska)	EFG - 17
Tatrzanska Street	J - 16
Tramwajowa Street	H - 14,15
Traugutta Street	G - 15
Trebacka Street	HJ - 14
Tuszyńska Street	GH - 20,21
Unii Avenue	ABCD - 15-17
Warszawska Street	GHJ - 9,10
Wierzbowa Street	HJ - 13,14
Wiechowskiego Street (formerly Srodmiejska)	EFG - 14,15
Wigury Street	GH - 17
Wodna Street	H - 15,16
Wojaka Polskiego Street (formerly the western segment of Brzezinska Street)	GHJK - 11-13
Wolnosci Place	FG - 14
Worceła Street (formerly Skorupki)	FG - 18
Wolczanska Street	FG - 14-19
Wroblewskiego Street (formerly the eastern segment of Katna Street)	EFG - 18
Wschodnia Street (formerly Pilsudskiego Street)	G - 13-15
Wrzesinska Street	CDEF - 12,13
Wysoka Street	HJ - 15,16
Zachodnia Street	F - 12-15
Zakatna Street	BC - 17
Zamenhoffa Street	F - 16
Zgierska Street	DEF - 6-12
Zielona Street (formerly Legionow)	EFG - 15
Zwyciestwa Place (formerly Wodny Rynek)	H - 16
Zrodlowa Street	GHJ - 13
Zeromskiego Street	F - 14-19
Zwirki Street	FG - 17

26. "The following street-car lines exist in Lodz. The numbers apply to those on the map of Lodz:

No	Line
1	Chojny Suburb - Rzgowska - Niepodleglosci Place - Przybyszewskiego - Kilinskiego - Franciszkanska - Wojaka Polskiego - Strykowska.
2	Niepodleglosci Place - Piotrkowska - Zwirki - Kosciuszki Avenue - Zielona - Narutowicza - Radio Station.
3	Zarzew Suburb - Przybyszewskiego - Reymonta Place - Piotrkowska - Wolnosci Place - Obroncow Stalingradu - Unii Avenue - Srebrzynska - Nowe Zlotno Suburb.
4	Pabiancka - Reymonta Place - Przybyszewskiego - Kilinskiego - Polnocna - Zachodnia - Zgierska - Julianow Suburb.
5	Chojny Suburb - Rzgowska - Dabrowskiego Jaroslawa - Kilinskiego - Polnocna - Zachodnia - Limanowskiego - Zabieniec Suburb.
6	Wroblewskiego - Czerwona - Piotrkowska - Wolnosci Place - Nowotki - Tamka.

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No	Line
7	Chojny Suburb - Rzgowska - Niepodleglosci Place - Zwirki - Kosciuszki Avenue - Zielona - 9-go Maja Place /sic/.
8	Kaliska Railroad Station - Kopernika - Gdanska - Obroncow Stalingradu - Wolnosci Place - Nowomiejska - Zgierska - Barlickiego Place - Lagiewnicka - Warszawska.
9	Kopcinskiego - Przejazd - Piotrkowska - Wolnosci Place - Obroncow Stalingradu - Zdrowie Suburb.
10	Widzew Suburb - Armii Czerwonej - Stalina - Mickiewicza - Kosciuszki Avenue - Zachodnia - Obroncow Stalingradu - Srebrzynska - Nowe Zlotno Suburb.
11	Pabianicka - Niepodleglosci Place - Piotrkowska - Zwirki - Kosciuszki Avenue - Zachodnia - Zgierska - Julianow.
12	Kaliska Railroad Station - Kopernika - Gdanska - Andrzej Struga - Kosciuszki Avenue - Zielona - Narutowicza - Fabryczna Railroad Station.
13	Radio Station - Narutowicza - Zielona - Gdanska - Obroncow Stalingradu - Unii Avenue - Srebrzynska - Nowe Zlotno Suburb.
14	Dabrowo Suburb - Dabrowskiego Jaroslawa - Rzgowska - Niepodleglosci Place - Piotrkowska - Swierczewskiego - Slaughter-house.
15	Chojny Suburb - Rzgowska - Niepodleglosci Place - Piotrkowska - Swierczewskiego - Zeromskiego - Kopernika - Gdanska - Obroncow Stalingradu - Wolnosci Place - Barlickiego Place - Wojska Polskiego - Strykowska.
16	Fabryczna Railroad Station - Narutowicza - Kilinskiego - Nowotki - Wolnosci Place - Nowomiejska - Barlickiego Place - Lagiewnicka - Bema.
17	Wolnosci Place - Nowotki - Telefoniczna - Stoki Suburb.
18	Chojny Suburb - Rzgowska - Niepodleglosci Place - Piotrkowska - Zwirki - Kosciuszki Avenue - Mickiewicza - Stalina - Widzew Suburb.
19	Kaliska Railroad Station - Kopernika - Gdanska - Zielona - Narutowicza - Radio Station.
20	Chojny Suburb - Rzgowska - Niepodleglosci Place - Piotrkowska - Swierczewskiego - Zeromskiego - Kopernika - Kaliska Railroad Station.
21	Tatrzańska - Przybyszewskiego - Reymonta Place - Piotrkowska - Zwirki - Kosciuszki Avenue - Zachodnia - Limanowskiego - Hipoteczna.
22	Niepodleglosci Place - Przybyszewskiego - Kilinskiego - Narutowicza - Dabrowskiego Henryka Place - Strelinga - Nowotki - Telefoniczna - Stoki Suburb. "

25X1A [] map of Lodz, and [] projected map of Lodz as it should be in 1970, are on file in CIA Map Library.

25X1A

-- end --

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4-5/746.5	55M
783.2	55M
748.17	55M
755.43	55M
755.214	55M
755.42	55M
1-6/735.9	55M
11-12/735.3	55M
853.	55M
238.3	55M
831.3	55M
857.15	55M
253	55M
451	55M
1-6/746	55M
741.61	55M

(+1)

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